

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
VANDIVER & COLLINS,
Terms of Subscription:
\$1.00 PER YEAR.
In Advance—if not paid in Advance
\$1.50 PER YEAR.
ADVERTISING RATES LOW.
Rates Furnished on Application.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

Railroad Time Table.
Leave Keytesville as follows:

GOING EAST.
No. 2, Mail and Express, 7:30 a. m.
No. 4, Express, 10:30 a. m.
No. 8, St. Louis, Express, 1:00 p. m.
No. 10, Local Freight, 3:00 p. m.
No. 21, Freight, 5:00 p. m.

GOING WEST.
No. 3, Mail and Express, 7:30 a. m.
No. 5, Pacific Express, 10:30 a. m.
No. 7, Local Freight, 3:00 p. m.
No. 22, Freight, 5:00 p. m.

Courts.
Circuit Court—Regular terms are held the first Monday in April and third Monday in October.
County Court—Regular terms are held the second Monday in February, May, August and November.
County Court—Regular terms are held the first Monday in February, May, August and November.

State Officers.
Governor—John S. Marmaduke, of St. Louis.
Lieutenant Governor—Albert P. Morgan, of St. Louis.
Attorney General—Benton G. Boone, of St. Louis.
Secretary of State—M. K. McPherson, of St. Louis.
State Auditor—J. M. Walker, of St. Louis.
State Treasurer—P. H. Clapp, of St. Louis.
Register of Land—R. S. Coleman, of St. Louis.
Commissioner of the General Land Office—J. M. McKim, of St. Louis.
State Senator (this district)—J. B. Hays, of Carroll.
State Senator (this district)—W. H. Hollister, of Carroll.
Judge (this district)—J. B. Hays, of Carroll.

County Officers.
County Clerk—J. B. Hays, of Carroll.
County Sheriff—J. B. Hays, of Carroll.
County Treasurer—J. B. Hays, of Carroll.
County Surveyor—J. B. Hays, of Carroll.
County School Commissioner—J. B. Hays, of Carroll.

Religious.
Presbyterian Church—Brooklyn first and third Sundays.
Methodist Episcopal Church—First and third Sundays.
Baptist Church—First and third Sundays.
Lutheran Church—First and third Sundays.
Episcopal Church—First and third Sundays.
Roman Catholic Church—First and third Sundays.

Benevolent and Literary.
Lutheran League—J. B. Hays, of Carroll.
Episcopal League—J. B. Hays, of Carroll.
Roman Catholic League—J. B. Hays, of Carroll.
Protestant League—J. B. Hays, of Carroll.
Lutheran League—J. B. Hays, of Carroll.

W. W. RUCKER.
Attorney at Law & Notary Public
KEYTESVILLE, MO.
Will practice in the Courts of Chariton and adjoining counties.
Special attention given to collections.

L. W. SNEED
TONSorial ARTIST,
Keytesville, Mo.
Shaving, shampooing and hair cutting.
Everything neat and clean. Step right in, you are next. Front room over Kellogg's Billiard Parlor.

Dr. L. P. BURRUS,
DENTAL SURGEON,
KEYTESVILLE, MO.
Guarantees entire satisfaction in all dentistry performed by him. Office: Front Room over Postoffice.

A. W. JOHNSON,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public
Will practice in all the State Courts.

JOHNSON'S
Commercial College!
412 N. 3d St., ST. LOUIS, MO.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR!
All the Branches of an ENGLISH MATHEMATICAL and COMMERCIAL Course Taught.
SPECIAL TEACHERS COURSE.
For those who desire to learn the Teach Business and Ornamental Penmanship, etc.
Refers to Thousands of Former Students who have completed under our instruction.
Write for Circulars, Specimens of Penmanship and Catalogue of Students and References. Address:
PROF. J. W. JOHNSON,
St. Louis, Mo. 31 PRESIDENT.

PATENTS
Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for MODERATE Fees.
Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those secured from Washington. Send MODEL or DRAWING. We advise as to patentability of your invention, and make no charge unless we succeed in procuring a patent.
When patent is granted a drawing of your invention, with claims, your name and address, will be published in the United States Patent Office Gazette, a paper of immense circulation, and the only one that publishes this paper.
We refer here to the postmaster, the Secy. of Money Order Div., and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circulars, advice, terms, and reference to actual clients in your own state or county, write to C. A. SNOW & CO., Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

CHARITON COURIER.

VOLUME XV.

KEYTESVILLE MO., FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1886.

NUMBER 17.

MARTIN & APPELEGATE,
Pure Drugs, Medicines,
SCHOOL BOOKS, FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES,
Stationery, Etc.,
KEYTESVILLE, : : : : MISSOURI.
Choice Goods at the Lowest Prices.
Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, day or night.

MONEY TO LOAN!
JOHN P. PHILLIPS, THOS. T. ELLIOTT, GEO. N. ELLIOTT.
PHILLIPS, ELLIOTT & ELLIOTT,
Real Estate Loan Agents
AND
Keytesville, Mo.
Have made arrangements to loan money on improved Real Estate in Chariton County at 7 per cent. interest and a very low commission. Interest payable annually, with privilege of paying \$100.00 or more of principle at the end of any year. Will loan in sums of \$300.00 and upwards. We have made arrangements with W. H. Bradley to take applications at Salisbury; W. T. Graham, at Bernwick; D. H. Ballou at Cunningham; and Thos. E. Waugh, at Rothville; and will attend to all applicants in person at Keytesville, Mo. Will also sell or buy lands. Charges reasonable.
Give us a description of your lands, and we will do our best to make a sale for you.

ANDERSON & WALTER,
Westville, Missouri.
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes
GROCERIES, HARNES, GLASS AND QUEENWARE, ETC.
Our Stock is Large and Fresh and will be Sold at Lowest Living Prices.
Call and See Our Goods.
All Kinds of Stock Taken in Exchange for Goods.

Over 6,000 Acres of Chariton county Lands for Sale.
Jas. F. Johnson,
Real Estate Dealer, Insurance Agent.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Keytesville, - - Missouri.
Pawns, City Property and Unimproved Lands for Sale.
Property of Non Residents Carefully Looked after. Repairs Made, Rents Collected, at reasonable Rates.
Office With Chariton Courier.

WHEELER HOUSE,
KEYTESVILLE, - - MISSOURI.
D. N. WHEELER, PROPRIETOR.
Best Sample Rooms in the City. Centrally Located. Headquarters for Traveling men. Everything New and First-Class.
Hotel "Bus Line and Livery Stable."
TERMS REASONABLE

J. C. GRIMES,
Salisbury, Mo.,
Desires to call attention to his large and well-assorted stock of
FAMILY GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes & Notions,
All of which he will sell as Cheap as the Cheapest. He also carries a general assortment of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
Osborne's Twine Binders
No. 11, with still frame, the best ever made.
Those who want anything in his line can make it to their interest to examine his stock and learn his prices before purchasing elsewhere. He will not be undersold.

TOWER'S SLICKER
The Best Waterproof Coat.
The Old Doctor
HOOSIER AUGER TILE MILL.
NOLAN, MADDEN & CO. Rushville, Ind.

To the Memory of my Brother, G. H. Jenkins
BY HIS SISTER, J. P. W.
Dear Brother, rest I am all day care.
Sleep now your living work is done,
No more that look of trouble wear,
But wear the crown that thou hast won.
Now let thy heart be free to rest,
Responsive to the children's call,
Be filled with the sweetest of joys,
That from the earth and chaos fall.
And let the hands that know no rest,
From sun to sun the earth many years,
Lie still upon thy peaceful breast,
Nor wipe away the foam of tears.
And weary feet that walk so long,
To reach the goal of life's long road,
To walk those heavenly paths no more,
Where faithful souls are comforted.
Oh Brother, rest in thy grave,
The garment thou hast laid aside,
And up and the gates of paradise,
Through love and labor glorified.

WASHINGTON LETTER.
(From our regular correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, June 21, 1886.

Having entered upon the seventh month of the first session of the forty ninth congress, the lower house proposes to make an effort to crowd the work through within the time consumed by the session ending July 15th 1886. This prospect to the outside observer, is not very promising, but those supposed to direct the majority of the upper and lower houses, say that it can and probably will be accomplished. There is already talk of introducing a resolution in the house fixing June 26th, for adjournment with the expectation that the date will not be set more than ten or twelve days beyond the time.

The president and his wife have under contemplation a tour of the northern lakes with a select party of friends in a chartered steamer, during the summer. It is probable that they will spend some time on the sea coast and in the mountain regions after the adjournment of congress, and then go to their old home in Buffalo. According to the program they will leave Buffalo some time in August and make a trip which will include Lake Erie, Huron and Michigan making stops at points of interest. The program may be varied or abandoned, but it is under serious consideration at the White House and will probably be carried out. Much will depend upon the date of the adjournment of congress. If congress does not adjourn before August, the president will of course be detained in Washington, and his summer outing, as now proposed, will be abandoned. It is said that the president and his wife have never been further west than the city of Buffalo. Mr. Cleveland is quite anxious to make a tour of the lakes, and if he does so, the Chicago Iroquois Club, to which he has a standing invitation, will doubtless entertain him.

There seems to have been very good management displayed in the matter of making contracts for postoffice supplies during the eighteen months past and consequently a great saving to the government has been the result. During Judge Grashams' term as postmaster general this business became greatly mixed and certain contracts were let which subsequently proved not to have been entire business-like transactions. Postmaster General Vilas is giving special attention to this class of work under him, and together with third Assistant Postmaster Hazen, after much careful labor, now have binding contracts which, while they will doubtless yield fair profits to the contractors, will, at the same time, be of great advantage and benefit to the public at large. Take for instance the contract for stamped envelopes, just made by the postmaster general for the four coming years, commencing July 1st. Before advertising for proposals for these envelopes the department had a great deal of preparatory work to transact consisting chiefly of getting the most suitable paper for the various styles of envelopes, changing the styles of the old ones, and other work of a similar nature. It is estimated that there will be ordered by the department during the coming year, \$3,200,000 worth of stamped envelopes. If it should pay for them on the basis of the present contract a disbursement of over \$950,000 over and above that sum would be required. The result will therefore be a saving of upward of a million of dollars or about 25 per cent.

Take again, the contract for supplying the department with postal cards, stamps, tags, registered packages and dead letter and official envelopes. This contract was entered into on the 30th of June last, and is to run four years. The first year is near enough its close to enable a very correct idea being formed as to how it has worked so far and how it will work the remaining three years. By the last of this month it is estimated that the books will show orders by the department for supplies under the contract referred to amounting to \$1,932,263.

589; and the amount paid for them will show a decrease of about 25 per cent. in the outlay for postage stamps, about 12 per cent. in postal cards, and 45 per cent. in other articles during the previous fiscal year. Altogether the postoffice department under the supervision of Postmaster General Vilas, is making an excellent record in purchasing its supplies.

The report that ex-Senator Davis, of W. Va., might possibly be appointed secretary of the treasury, has caused much amusement during the past week, for it is well known that the president has no intention of appointing a successor to Secretary Manning—at least until the coming October. It is possible, if the truth were known, that the presence of Stephen Elkins, son-in-law of Mr. Davis, and Mr. Blaine's lieutenant in the last campaign, was the only drawback which the president found in spending the first of his married life at Deer Parks. It was really laughable to see with what alacrity the fat witted Elkins reached the latter place from New York, in order to have his arrival announced during the president's sojourn there. Mr. Elkins is by no means a close mouthed person and therefore, though only arriving at Deer Park on the morning of Mr. Cleveland's departure, he managed to interview him and parade his views of the president in the press despatches the following day.

Soiling Hogs.
There is a growing tendency to give hogs more green feed than formerly. We have recommended pasturing in clover; but some object to this because the hogs will root up the ground more or less. Ringing is considered a preventive, although it is not always completely so; besides it is some trouble to ring hogs, to say nothing of the cruelty of the practice which violates the nature of the hog by depriving it of the privilege of indulging one of its strongest instincts, which the peculiar construction of its snout was designed to gratify.

But because hogs are kept in the pen, or not given a wide range, is no reason why they should not have plenty of green feed. They can be soiled as well as cattle, and will relish all kinds of green feed that may be thrown to them. Peas and oats, put in early, make an excellent soiling crop for hogs, and are of the right kind to put on muscle and promote growth. Corn, properly grown, may follow these. But do not "drill it in or plant it thickly," as we see an exchange recommends. You want all the substance in the stalks that can be got into them, and the most is obtained by planting in the usual way for a field crop. Not only more nutriment, but about as much weight of feed can be obtained in this way as by drilling in or planting thickly. If drilled in, the kernels should be dropped not closer than three or four inches in the row, with the rows three and a half to four feet apart. The corn should reach the milk stage before being fed to the hogs, as it then has accumulated all the gums, sugars and starches, for the production of a full crop of grain.

By succession of crops, or planting at different dates in patches corresponding to the number of hogs to be fed, they may be kept in a full supply of green corn from the middle of July or first of August until frost comes. The same is true of peas and oats; and it would work excellently well to grow the two crops—corn peas and oats—so that they may be fed together, first a meal of high price; and then the other. This would make a better balanced ration, and give the hogs a greater variety, which they relish, as well as the human animal, exceedingly well. And in conjunction with these, we would not omit a patch of clover to be mown and thrown to them if they can not be allowed to help themselves. Should it happen that any of the patches are larger than needed to feed to the sows, the fodder would be relished by other animals; or if not needed at all for soiling, they could be permitted to ripen, or be cut green and cured, as might be the most preferred.

Farmers must study economy in hog raising and everything else, and look for their profit in reduced cost rather than in high prices; and there is no cheaper and better way of raising pork than by making free use of green feed.—National Live Stock Journal.
According to the testimony of physicians and coroners, in all parts of the Union, deaths have resulted from the use of cough syrups, containing morphia, opium and other poisons. In this connection, Dr. Sam'l Cox, of Washington, after careful analyses, endorses Red Star Cough Cure as being purely vegetable, and absolutely free from opiates, poisons and narcotics. Price, twenty-five cents.

Curing Hay.
A frequent mistake in hay-making is to over-dry the hay. Not only is the hay better when housed or stacked as soon as possible after cutting as it will keep, but the risk of getting the crop damaged by rains is avoided. The views of farmers have changed very materially in lat-

er years in regard to the amount of drying necessary to insure the keeping of hay. Experience has shown that much less drying is necessary than was formerly supposed to be required, especially if the hay is put in a tight barn. If it sweats and heats some that need not cause alarm for, to a limited extent, this is no harm.

Of course the principal object in drying the hay is to get rid of the water which, if retained undiminished, would cause fermentation under the influence of the air and the germs of ferment floating in it, the secondary object is to lessen the weight and thus lessen the cost of handling. But the more of the water the more the hay will be like grass; and in getting rid of the water we cannot help losing much of the delicate volatile scents and flavors which it is desirable to retain. How quickly after grass is cut and it begins to wilt is the air all about filled with an escaping perfume of new mown hay; and so long as the drying process goes on so long will this perfume be given out. Any method of preserving grass, silage or otherwise, which will retain all of the ingredients in the most perfect and natural manner will give the best food.

Among the best farmers the practice now is to get the hay into the mow or stack the day it is cut if possible. In good hay weather this can be done with the right management. The mow is started in the morning at least as soon as the dew is off and run until 11:30 or 12 o'clock. If the hay is green and heavy it will be necessary to turn or stir the hay with forks or a tedder, otherwise it will take too long to dry and the top will be dried to death before the underside of the swath is hardly wilted. Start the rake by 2 p. m., and a sufficient force of teams to haul it all in before the dew falls.

The old farmer's saying: "I would rather have a pound of juice in my hay than an ounce of water," is worth remembering, and if it looks likely to rain before the hay is thought to be sufficiently dry, start the teams to work. Less damage will result by beginning too soon than by having the partly dried hay get drenched with rain. If the hay is somewhat green and heavy the closer it is packed in the mow the better it should be spread evenly and tramped as much as possible to get and keep the air out.

A practice that has been tried with good success is to mix the green hay with some old hay or straw, putting first a layer of the straw, then one of hay, then another of straw, and so on until the mow is full or the stack complete. The straw not only absorbs the moisture from the hay and thus aids in preserving it, but it is itself improved by this absorption of the odors of the fresh hay, so that stock will eat the straw up clean, when before they would hardly touch it. Here is another proof that valuable matter is given off from hay by exposure.

The addition of salt to hay as it is being put up is thought by many to aid in keeping it. It is doubtful if any amount less than what would injure the stock does any good as a preservative. But a few quarts to the ton will improve the taste of the hay for the stock.—Rural World.

Dr. R. BUTLER, Master of Arts, Cambridge, University, England, says: "St. Jacobs Oil acts like magic."

Roads.
Think a minute. Wouldn't a rock road from Prairie Home to Booneville be a good investment for Cooper county?—Booneville Advertiser.

Yes, farmers of Cooper county, think a minute and see if not only that road but others like it would pay even better than additional railroads.

The Mexico Ledges think if the county court would appropriate \$1,000 per year for each road leading out of Mexico the people interested would give a large amount, and in this way the county would soon have good rock roads leading to the county line in each direction.

And the railroads centering at Mexico would, if they were wise, be willing to give \$1,000 more for the purpose. Railroads are, in this western country, dependent on their freight traffic and unless the country roads are such that the products can be transported to and from the railroad stations they will have little to do.—Rural World.

What is true of Booneville and Mexico, of Cooper and Audrain counties in reference to rock roads, is also true of Chariton county, and Chariton county towns. We need and have better roads before there is another boom in this county. An intelligent gentleman of Penn., who has made considerable investment in real estate in this county, and who thinks this one of the best counties on the continent, in a letter to the Courier not intended for publication has said to this: "I hope you will continue to urge the importance to

your people of better roads, no one thing will deter men of means from locating and investing money for permanent settlement, like the annoyance of bad roads and disagreeable locomotion for business or pleasure." We are glad to see the newspapers all over the state are trying to keep this demand for better roads alive till the meeting of the next legislature, then if the papers or the people renew the fight, certainly there will be some much needed legislation had on this important subject.

Scene At The Pearly Gates.

(St. Peter to benevolent but very persecuted looking individual)—Credentials, please.

Stranger (laconically)—Newspaperman.

St. Peter—Pass right in.

N. M.—Just one moment, please. Is the dick who stops his paper by having the postmaster send a "refused" card to the publisher—is he inside?

St. Peter—Not much he isn't.

N. M.—Very well, then, I'll pass in. I'm a little particular about the company I keep, and if one of those dejected and stunted souls was polluting the realms of the better land with his presence I think I'd prefer to take my chances in the other place.—Western Plowman.

St. Louis, June 18, 1886.

The market this week was a little more regular, with a slightly increased demand, and the prices firm at quotations. There is an indication of an upward tendency in lugs, and holders of good heavy weights should not be discouraged. It is thought by some that bottom prices have been reached, which was caused in part by the large shipments or irregular and nondescript packages, earlier in the season than usual. Prizing has begun of the redried leaf, and when it is offered, our breaks will show a better quality of Tobacco in keeping order, for which we anticipate ready sales at fair prices.

Burley, Lugs.....\$ 1.75 to \$ 2.50
Leaf, com. to med. 1.00 to 1.50
Burley leaf, good. 3.75 to 7.50
Burley Wrapper..... 8.50 to 10.00
O. S. Lugs..... 2.00 to 3.00
Leaf, common..... 3.50 to 4.50
Leaf, medium..... 5.00 to 6.00
Common wrap..... 10.00 to 45.00
Light weight and out of condition packages from 75c. to 1.50 below these quotations.

EVANS BROS. Tobacco & Warehouse.

Help yourself—good; help your wife—better; help your sons and daughters—best. A father I once knew, says a correspondent of the Michigan Horticulturist, told his twelve-year-old son that if he would plant and care well for an acre of corn, he might have the use of team, tools, land, seed and the proceeds. That boy faithfully performed his part of the contract, and now he is the senior partner and chief manager of extensive nurseries in western New York. Some years ago a wild boy in this state, who had been furnished with too liberal a supply of pocket money, wanted his father to buy him a new buggy. His father replied, "If you want a buggy, take the old team and put in a piece of wheat, and buy you one." The wide-awake boy went at it, sowed forty acres, harvested 1,000 bushels, sold it for a good price, bought a buggy, put the rest of the money in a bank, and from that time began to work for a home of his own, and today is the proprietor of a good farm, and a useful Christian man.—Rural World.

A Brilliant Young Man.

The worst thing you can do for the average young lawyer is to send him to the legislature. The county paper is responsible for this. The editor refers to him as the silver-tongued orator of the county. Very few young men survive this imputation. The silver-tongued orator must keep himself before the people. He is suddenly awakened to a realization of his own importance and he must maintain his position. Until the paper proclaimed it he did not know that he was a great man. He had often thought so, but he did not know it. His announcement as a candidate for the legislature came up as a joke. He had no idea of such a thing, but when he saw that hundreds of men were willing to give him a chance, he threw out his arms, embraced the opportunity, and became a candidate. By going to the legislature he lost his practice, but he smiled at this, for to him distinction in a political way is worth more than the remuneration of law. He neglects the law books and studies the ward and township. His friends make him believe that he is a big man. He does not think for himself, but allows others to think for him. The sluggish boy who was in the office with him is still plodding along. He could not be elected to the legislature. He is no orator. He tried to make a speech once, but stammered shamefully. The boys called him a mutum-head. They declared that he would never amount to anything. Such taunts as these drove him to harder study. He knew that he was not brilliant—

Job Printing,
of all kinds executed with
NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.
A large stock of
Legal Blanks,
For Justices of the Peace, Township and Road Officers, also all kinds of
DEEDS,
At St. Louis Prices.
We Solicit Your Patronage.

knew that he must resort to books. He read book after book, yet he had a poor command of language. He knew that he would never become a speaker, so in humiliating resignation, he devoted himself to the study of law. People often spoke of his brilliant friend, "He will make his mark," they said. "He is so quick. He can grasp an idea in a moment. Law is too dull for him. He is a statesman." The brilliant young man goes to congress. The community is loud in his praise, but in congress he comes in contact with stubborn old fellows, who have spent their lives in searching for nothing. He rants, but no one pays any attention to him. His pet measure is defeated. His constituents are surprised. He comes home and attempts to explain his course. He has done nothing—has made no record. Election time draws near and he announces himself as a candidate for re-election. The people, ever foregoing, give him another trial. He does his best, but his best is nothing. He comes home at the end of his term and settles down to the practice of law. Law books are strange to him. He feels awkward when he goes into court. The dull boy who was in the office with him is a leading lawyer. He is no orator, but he has a way of stating facts, has a crisp and lucid manner of expression that strikes a jury. The big white house on the hill belongs to him. Everybody says that he is a fine lawyer. His calm, dispassionate arguments before the supreme court are said to be master-pieces of logic. He ventures nothing. With him everything is certain. The brilliant young man becomes a cheap lawyer. With him everything is hazardous. He relies on his oratory, but his oratory fails him. He takes to drink. Years afterward he is a confirmed drunkard. His wife and daughters support him. His dull friend is in the United States senate.—Arkansas Traveler.

Joseph Glahn, under arrest for the murder of Judge Hannett, at Shelbyville, has confessed to the killing, stating the cause to be an old grudge, and that he had been watching patiently for three years for a good opportunity to kill his enemy. This indicates a perversity of heart, and a deliberate determination to do evil, which suggest the urgent necessity of removing Mr. Glahn from civilized society. He may not be in a very good condition to go hence, but it will be safer for the balance of mankind if he be dispatched, and that speedily. There may be some men who commit such crimes in the heat of passion, who are entitled to sympathy and condonation, but these deliberate, cold-blooded murderers should pay the penalty of their crimes.—Moberly Headlight. It seems to be a mistake as to Glahn's confession.

Daniel Webster said: "Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper, and amply rewarded is his patron, I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a sheet with printed matter without putting something in that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is away from home at school, should supply him with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my school mates who had and those who had not, access to newspapers; other things being equal, the first were always decidedly superior in debate, composition and intelligence."

Missouri Fairs.
Mexico, August 10—5 days.
Columbia, August 17—5 days.
Higginsville, August 24—5 days.
Marshall, August 30—6 days.
Moberly, Sept. 7—days.
Paris, September 14th.
St. Louis, October 4th.
Springfield, September 27th.
Springfield Races, July 3d to 5th.
Kansas City, September 13th.
Edina, August 30th.
St. Joseph, August 16th.
Brownsville, August 16th.
Palmyra, October 12th.
Cape Girardeau, October 12.
Williamstown, September 13th.
LaBelle, September 21st.
LaGrange, September 28th.
Shelbina, September 28th.
Newark, September 13th.
Shelbville, August 23d.
Keytesville, October 6—5 days.
Montgomery, September 14th.

The almost incredible statement that each large shot from a 110-ton cannon, aboard the new British iron clad, Benbow, costs \$765, is made up by an English journal.
An oak tree cut down in Visalia, Cal., the other day is said to have yielded forty-four and one-half cords of wood and 153 fence-poles.
Russell Sage's fortune is now estimated at \$10,000,000, yet he boards in a small village boarding-house, paying \$12 a week.